

Cockermouth
Rural District Council

Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

CHARLES A. MASON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

FOR THE YEAR 1947

Together with the Summary of Work
of the Sanitary Inspectors.

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Cockermouth ;
“ West Cumberland Times ” Office,
South Street

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Cockermouth Rural District Council.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Cockermouth Rural District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for 1947, which has been drawn up in accordance with Circular 1961 of the Ministry of Health, dated 16th February, 1940. and the Registrar General's Memorandum SD/54 received June, 1948.

My thanks are again due to those Observers of Rainfall in the district, shown on page 5, for their courtesy in supplying their records.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant.

CHARLES A. MASON,

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (acres), 161,312 (inclusive of area covered by water).

Registrar General's estimate of resident population (mid-1947)
(see Page 6) 18,300.

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1947) according to
Rate Book 5,328.
Rateable Value £98,617.

Product of a Penny Rate, £387

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	Total	M.	F.	
Live Legitimate	371	196	175	Birth Rate (R.G.)
Births Illegitimate	19	11	8	21.3
Still Births	13	4	9	Rate per 1,000

Total (live and still) births 32.2

	Total	M.	F.	
Deaths	219	112	107	Crude Death Rate
(R.G.)	11.9 per 1,000	of estimated resident population.		

Maternal Mortality :—

Deaths from puerperal causes (childbirth):—

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live & still) births.
Puerperal Sepsis	0	Nil
Other Maternal Causes	0	Nil
Total	0	Nil

Infantile Mortality :—

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age 14

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :—

All Infant's per 1,000 live births (approximately)	36
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	38
Illegitimate „ „ Illegitimate „ „	Nil
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	1
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	0
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	1
Deaths from Cancer	28

Table showing RAINFALL in inches in 1947, compiled
from observers in various parts of the district.

Observation Station ...	Dean School	At Crosthwaite Keswick, about 440 yards from the Cockermouth Rural District boundary	Higham	Dale Head Hall, Thirlmere	Blackwood, Braithwaite,	South Lodge, Cockermouth, within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of Rural District boundary
Observer ...	H. Irwin, Esq.	T. Wilson, Esq.	Miss Fisher.	Alan Atkinson Esq., Engineer to Manchester Corporation Water Works	C. Barnes Esq.	J. Armstrong Esq.
Diameter of Rain Gauge Funnel	5 inches	5 in.	5 in.	5 in.	8 in.	5 in.
Height of gauge above ground	11 in.	1 ft.	1 ft.	1 ft.	1 ft.	1 ft.
Height of gauge above sea level	366 ft.	254 ft.	300 ft.	620 ft.	400 ft.	242 ft.
1947.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
January	3.98	7.05	4.03	12.30	7.17	3.16
February	.37	1.26	.53	2.35	.61	.47
March	4.81	5.48	5.16	9.54	5.43	4.20
April	6.02	11.86	6.48	13.92	12.06	6.72
May	3.92	3.34	3.31	5.07	3.41	2.99
June	3.03	3.15	3.56	5.73	3.78	2.57
July	3.49	3.54	3.70	4.46	4.43	3.08
August	.13	.02	.13	.06	.03	.16
September	4.37	5.24	3.85	7.85	6.06	3.83
October	1.26	.90	.75	2.01	1.26	.71
November	7.65	10.11	8.35	17.04	13.11	7.44
December	2.03	3.10	2.45	4.24	4.98	2.54
Totals	41.06	55.05	42.30	84.57	62.33	37.87
Average prev. 5 yrs 1942-46 (incl)	50.30	60.45 (Av. 44 yrs. 57.01)	46.35	90.36 (Av. 70 yrs 81.97)	68.54	

Cockermouth Rural District Council.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

For the year 1947.

The area of the district in statute acres is 161,312 (approximately 4,700 of which are covered by inland water).

POPULATION.

For 1947 the figure given for the resident population of the district by the Registrar General is 18,300, on which the birth and death rates and the incidence of notifiable diseases are based.

N.B.—Figures relating to non-civilians are excluded.

(The figure for 1946 was 18,200).

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

In the Cockermouth Rural District, which is included in the Mid-Cumberland Guardians' Area, the number of persons in receipt of outdoor relief was 327, giving a proportion of (approximately) 1 in 56 of the population. (1946—328 persons, and 1 in 55 of population).

Eight persons were admitted to Public Assistance Hospital from this district during the year, giving a proportion of (approximately) 1 in 2,287 of the population. (1946—10 persons, and 1 in 1,826 of population).

The numbers for 1947 are detailed *as follows:—

Registration		Out-door Relief	Indoor
Sub-district			
Cockermouth	...	42	2
Maryport	...	75	1
Workington	...	165	2
Keswick	...	15	0
Aspatria	...	30	3
		—	—
		327	8

*I am indebted to Mr. J. T. Gill, Clerk to the Guardians Committee, for these figures.

Vital Statistics.

BIRTHS.

Live Births.—The total number of live births registered in and belonging to the district in 1947 was 390 (207 males and 183 females). Of these 19 (11 males and 8 females) were illegitimate. The net live birth rate is accordingly 21.3 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 19.2 for the previous year.

Comparisons may be given as follows:—

Birth Rates, 1947—Cumberland	22.0
Rural Districts of Cumberland	21.4
Urban Districts of Cumberland	22.9
England and Wales	20.5
Cockermouth Rural District	21.3

The percentage of illegitimate live births is approximately 4.8 as compared with 6.8 in 1946.

Still births—13 still births (all legitimate) were also registered, giving a still birth rate of 0.71 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 15 still births with a rate of 0.82 for 1946. (The rate for all England and Wales was 0.50.)

The still birth rate per 1000 total live and still births was 32.2 as compared with 52.0 for 1946.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths (civilian, only), registered as belonging to the district was 219 (112 males and 107 females), i.e., after correcting for non-residents dying within the district and for those persons whose usual residence was within the district dying outside the district. This gives a crude death rate of 11.9 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 11.4 for the previous year.

The adjustment factor, or Areal Comparability Factor, has not been provided by the Registrar General for 1947, so the adjusted death rate cannot be given.

Comparisons of crude death rates are shewn below:—

	Crude
Death Rates, 1947—Cumberland	13.8
Rural Districts of Cumberland	13.4
Urban Districts of Cumberland	14.3
England and Wales	12.0
Cockermouth Rural District	11.9

(For causes of death during the year see table on page 8.)

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were 11 deaths of infants under one year of age, giving an Infantile Mortality Rate of approximately 36 per 1,000 births as compared with 31 for the preceding year.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1947.

Causes of Death		All Causes	Males ... 112	Females 107
1.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	...	0	0
2.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	0	1
3.	Scarlet Fever	...	0	0
4.	Whooping-cough	...	0	0
5.	Diphtheria	...	0	0
6.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	3	5
7.	Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	2	2
8.	Syphilitic diseases	...	0	0
9.	Influenza	...	0	0
10.	Measles	...	1	0
11.	Ac: Polio-myelitis and Polio-encephalitis	...	0	0
12.	Ac: inf: encephalitis	...	0	0
13.	Cancer of b: cav: and oesoph: (M.) Uterus (F.)	...	4	2
14.	„ stomach and duodenum	...	1	0
15.	„ breast	...	0	3
16.	„ all other sites	...	12	6
17.	Diabetes	...	0	1
18.	Intra-cran: vasc: lesions	...	13	14
19.	Heart Dis:	...	30	40
20.	Other Dis: of circulatory system	...	2	2
21.	Bronchitis	...	5	8
22.	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	4	3
23.	Other Respiratory Diseases	...	1	3
24.	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	...	3	0
25.	Diarrhoea under 2 years	...	1	0
26.	Appendicitis	...	0	0
27.	Other Digestive Diseases	...	1	3
28.	Nephritis	...	3	1
29.	Puerperal and post-abortion: sepsis	...	0	1
30.	Other Maternal Causes	...	0	0
31.	Premature Birth	...	2	1
32.	Congen: malform: birth inj: infant dis.	...	3	2
33.	Suicide	...	1	0
34.	Road Traffic acc:	...	1	1
35.	Other violent causes	...	3	1
36.	All other causes	...	16	8
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age—Total		...	9	5
Legitimate		...	9	5
Illegitimate		...	0	0
			M	F
LIVE BIRTHS	Total	...	207	183
	Legitimate	...	196	175
	Illegitimate	...	11	8
STILL BIRTHS	Total	...	4	9
	Legitimate	...	4	9
	Illegitimate	...	0	0

POPULATION (for Births and Deaths), 1947—R.G.—(see p. 6) 18,300

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR, 1947.

Net Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages
under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total Deaths under One Year
Pneumonia						1				1
Broncho-pneumonia with convulsions							1			1
Premature Birth	3				3					3
Congenital Malformation	1	1			2					2
Gastro-enteritis							1			1
Spina Bifida								1		1
Icterus Neonatorum	1				1					1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	1				1					1
Marasmus	1				1					1
Miliary Tuberculosis									1	1
Convulsions				1	1					1
All Causes (certified)	7	1		1	9	1	2	1	1	14 RG

Six deaths in the first column above died in one day and under.

Comparisons may be given as follows:—

Infantile Mortality Rates, 1947—

Cumberland	...	42
Rural Districts of Cumberland	...	39
Urban Districts of Cumberland	...	40
England and Wales	...	41
Cockermouth Rural District	...	36

No death occurred among illegitimate infants so that the Illegitimate Infantile Mortality Rate was nil per 1,000 illegitimate births, as compared with the Legitimate Infantile Mortality Rate of approximately 38 per 1,000 legitimate births. These rates were respectively nil and 34 for the previous year.

(For Infant Mortality Table see page 9).

SENILE DEATH RATE.

170 persons (83 males and 87 females) had attained the age of 65 or upwards. This number represents a Senile death rate of 77.6 per cent. of the total deaths as compared with a percentage of 62.9 for 1946.

(Note—The figure in 1946 omitted 20 inward transfers which would bring that rate up to 73.0 per cent.)

33	(18 m 15f)	persons died between the ages of	65 and 70 years
31	(12 m 19f)	"	70 and 75
42	(22 m 20f)	"	75 and 80
38	(20 m 18f)	"	80 and 85
21	(10 m 11f)	"	85 and 90
3	(1 m 2f)	"	90 and 95
2	(f)	"	at 96 and 98 years respectively.

INQUESTS, UNCERTIFIED DEATHS AND VIOLENCE.

In respect of deaths belonging to the district during the year there were 8 inquests (4 of which were held outside the district). Three Coroner's Certificates were received of cases where post-mortem examinations had been made but no inquest held.

Six deaths were uncertified (1946—8).

Violence.—The death rate due to Violence (all forms) was 0.33 per 1000 of the population in the Cockermouth Rural District. Below will be seen the number of deaths from Suicide, Road Traffic Accidents, Other Violence and the Total Violence deaths, together with the percentages of the total deaths from all causes, and the death rates of each per 1000 of the population:—

	Suicide		Road Traffic Accidents		Other Violence excl'g Road Traffic Acc.		Total Violence	
	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947
Deaths	2	1	5	2	5	4	12	7
% of all causes	.96	.45	2.40	.91	2.40	1.82	5.76	3.19
D R. pr 1000 population	.109	.054	.274	.109	.274	.218	.659	.360

The deaths from Violence in 1947 include 2 from occupational accidents (coal-mine and slate-mine), 2 road accidents, 1 drowning (whilst bathing), 1 hanging (suicide), and 1 from accidental burns (due to a burst hot water bottle).

CANCER.

Cancer proved fatal in 28 cases, as follows:—

System	Primary Organ	Males	Females
Alimentary	Oesophagus ...	2	
	Stomach ...	1	
	Pharynx ...	1	
	Bowel ...	6	1
	Rectum ...	1	1
Glandular	Breast ...		3
	Prostate ...	4	
Respiratory	Lung and Bronchus ...	1	2
	Larynx ...		1
Reproductive	Uterus ...		2
Other	"Abdominal" ...		1
	Face ...	1	

3	of the deaths (f) occurred among persons between 40 and 50 years of age	
3	" (2m 1f) " " 50 and 60 "	
8	" (m) " " 60 and 70 "	
9	" (5m 4f) " " 70 and 80 "	
5	" (3m 2f) " " 80 and 90 "	

The 28 deaths correspond to a death rate of 1.5 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 27 deaths and a death rate of 1.5 in 1946. Approximately out of every 8 deaths of persons in this district one was due to cancer.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Vide also page 28

There were 10 deaths due to Tuberculosis.—

	Males	Females	Total
Respiratory System	3	5	8
Other Forms	1	1	2
All cases	4	6	10

All but one of the deaths (an infant with the disease in miliary form) were of previously notified cases in this district.

Note—2 deaths given by the Registrar General were untraceable.

The total gives a tuberculosis (all forms) death rate of .54 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with .33 for 1946.

The "Consumption" (i.e. Pulmonary Tuberculosis) Death Rate was .43 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with last year's figure of .22.

.....

General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

1. Part-time Medical Officer of Health.
2. Two full-time Sanitary Inspectors:—
 - (i.) Senior S.I.—Mr. George Nelson, who holds the Sanitary Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute, and also a special Certificate of the London City Guilds for Sanitation and Plumbing.
 - (ii) Additional S.I.—Mr. Reginald Mather, who holds the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and the Sanitary Inspector's Examination Joint Board.
- 3 Mr. Denys Hinde clerk and assistant. The department also has the use of two temporary clerks.

The work of the Council's Engineering Staff (Sanitary and Water) under Mr. A. E. Simpson, A.M.I.C.E., is to some extent connected with this department; Mr. S. Feather, A.M.I.C.E., is his Deputy.

LABORATORY WORK.

The following table shows the amount of work done in connection with investigations of certain cases of illness during the year, 1947.

Material	Test applied for—	Result	
		Pos.	Neg.
Throat or Nose swabs	Diphtheria	0	5
" "	Vincent's Angina	1	3
" "	Haemolytic Streptococci	2	3
Urethral	Gonococci	0	4
Sputum	Tuberculosis	0	17

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

The Council's 20 h.p. motor ambulance has been in commission since February, 1937, and the general ambulance arrangements for the whole district have continued.

Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

WATER SUPPLY.

Generally speaking, with few exceptions, this district is well covered with public and private water mains.

The population supplied from public mains direct to houses is estimated as 15,703; houses supplied approximately 4,558.

There are no properties in this district which are supplied by stand-pipes provided by the local authority (Section 128, P.H.A. 1936).

Samples of water from three sources were taken for chemical and bacteriological analysis with results as follows:—

Holme Beck, Loweswater.—Sample taken from the proposed source of the Dean, Eaglesfield, Winscales, Mockerkinn and Blindbothel area supply. The report states that the water is of high purity both chemically and bacteriologically.

Plumbland Mill Farm. Sample taken from tap on private supply, for bacteriological examination only. The report states that this water is unsatisfactory and is contaminated with faecal matter. (It is understood that the owner is arranging to provide a satisfactory supply).

Whitekeld Farm, Ullock. Sample taken from a spring, the proposed source of a private supply. The report states that the water is soft and of good character.

Extensions of Water Mains during the year:—

Embleton.—1,100 lin. yds. of 2 in. Everite pipe laid from Quarry to Bully House. 50 lin. yds. of 1 in. galvanised pipe, connection to Low Close Farm. 206 lin. yds. of 1 in. galvanised pipe from the Church to Rosebank.

Seaton.—70 lin. yds. of 3 in. and 33 lin. yds. of 2 in. Everite pipe laid on Calva Housing Site.

Brigham.—165 lin. yds. of 3 in. and 27 lin. yds. of 2 in. Everite pipe laid on N.E.H.A. Estate.

Seaton.—118 lin. yds. of 4 in. main laid on N.E.H.A. Estate.

Little Clifton.—18 lin. yds. of 3 in. main laid on N.E.H.A. Estate.

Bothel.—102 lin. yds. of 3 in. main laid on N.E.H.A. Estate.

Scrapping of water mains during the year:—

Broughton.—360 lin. yds. of 4 in. main scraped between Derwent Bank, Great Broughton and Little Broughton.

Camerton.—216 lin. yds. of 2 in. main scraped between the School and The Mount.

Relaying of water mains during the year:—

Great Clifton.—66 lin. yds. of 3 in. main relaid between William Street and Concrete Terrace.

Reservoir Construction:—

Blinderake—The new Blinderake Reservoir of 9,000 gallon capacity was completed in July, 1947.

Public Inquiry—Holme Beck Water Scheme.

The Public Inquiry regarding this proposed scheme was held on the 28th. October, 1947, the Ministry of Health Inspector being W. Fyffe, Esq., M.I.C.E., and the matter is of such importance that a copy of my official statement made at the Inquiry in support of the scheme is re-printed below:—

PROPOSED HOLME BECK WATER SCHEME.

(To supply Dean, Eaglesfield, Winscales, Mockerkin and Blindbothe! Areas.)

For some years there has been concern respecting the inadequacy of the supply of water in what is known as the Dean and Eaglesfield water scheme. This Scheme in general consists of public mains laid by the Council in 1932 and 1936 for the supplies to the greater portion of the Parishes of Dean and Winscales, including the villages of Dean, Eaglesfield, Branthwaite, Ullock, Pardshaw, and Deanscales.

The supply is obtained from the Trunk Main of the Harrington and Distington Joint Water Board at a point near Dean Cross. Included in the arrangement with the above Board is a maximum limit of 13,000 gallons per day (10,000 gallons to Dean, and 3,000 gallons to Winscales).

The number of dwelling houses supplied from these mains is 242, which includes 62 farms, 56 of which are producing milk for the Milk Marketing Board.

Unfortunately the maximum limit has been exceeded in recent years, owing to increased demand to meet legitimate requirements. These include modern sanitary arrangements in five villages in that area which have been sewered, namely: Dean, Eaglesfield, Pardshaw, Ullock and Deanscales, and also the cooling of milk at farms, where, to meet the National need, the Government have perforce required the production and sale of milk to the Milk Marketing Board, instead of stock rearing and butter-making as heretofore.

Two adjoining portions of the Rural District now urgently in need of proper water supplies are Blindbothe! Area and Mockerkin.

Blindbothel Area consists of nine farms and eleven other dwellings which are in the unfortunate position of having inadequate or polluted water supplies, while the hamlet of Mockerkin, which consists of five farms and five other dwellings, depends entirely on shallow wells, all subject to pollution, and a private piped supply from surface land drains, which is inadequate in dry weather and liable to pollution at all times.

In the case of Mockerkin, the drainage and sanitary arrangements are primitive and the cause of nuisances and pollution of gutters and streams to which dairy cattle have access.

The Council have plans ready for a sewerage scheme, but this obviously cannot be carried out until there is a proper and adequate supply of water.

Faced with this situation the Rural District Council and its officials realised that a Public Water Scheme of a comprehensive character was necessary, but owing to the scattered nature of the area and high altitude of some portions, considerable thought had to be exercised regarding a suitable intake, storage reservoirs and line of trunk and branch mains.

After the taking of levels by the Engineers, an intake from Holme Beck in Loweswater area was decided upon at a point high enough up stream to be assured of adequate height to feed a reservoir above Mockerkin, so as to provide sufficient pressure to supply the whole of the area under consideration.

Holme Beck is a mountain stream (within the area of the Rural District) which discharges into Loweswater Lake. The gathering ground and land above are completely free from drainage, human habitation or any sources of pollution apart from possible mountain sheep grazing. Samples of water have recently been taken at the proposed point of intake and the report of the analyst states:

"A soft water of high purity both chemically and bacteriologically."

From the foregoing statement the need and urgency of a public water supply for this portion of Cockermouth Rural District is obvious, but it behoves me especially to bring to the notice of the Inspector at this Inquiry and through him to the Ministry of Health the very serious situation which has now arisen owing to the action of the Harrington and Distington Joint Water Board.

Faced with increased demand and shortage of water itself, the Joint Board has given notice to the Cockermouth Rural District Council of the termination of the agreement to supply any water at all from their main after the 31st. March, 1948.

If this notice is carried out as stated it means that after March next, in the sewered parts of these parishes all sanitary arrangements will be put out of action and all water supplies to the farms will be cut off.

The seriousness of such a situation cannot be foretold nor overstated for it will be bound to have detrimental and alarming effect on public health and an utter waste of essential food at a time when the country is in dire need of all food, especially milk, which can be produced on our own farms.

It is with confidence that I would ask the Ministry of Health to step in and prevent such a calamity and also approve and expedite the proposed water scheme and thus enable the Rural District Council to provide this portion of its area with an adequate supply of wholesome water from resources within its own boundary and thus be free for all time of the danger of having its supply cut off or even limited."

The scheme has since been approved and at the time of writing the contract has been let.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

New Work carried out in 1917:—

Hamlet of Harker Marsh (22 houses) in the Parish of Broughton Moor. Public Sewer and outfall works.

Hamlet of Threapland (13 houses) in the Parish of Bothel and Threapland. Public Sewer and outfall works.

At the end of the year work was in progress in connection with the following sewerage schemes:—

Great Clifton (new sewage works only).

Embleton (Public Sewers and outfall works.)

Crosscanonby „

Threlkeld Quarry „

The scheme so urgently needed at Grange-in-Borrowdale, although approved, has not been commenced with owing to difficulties in connection with labour and materials.

Public Inquiries:—

Plans were prepared and Public Inquiries held respecting the provision of Public Sewers and Outfall Works at Greengill (10 houses) in the Parish of Gilerux, and Wardhall (14 houses) in the Parish of Plumbland, both of which have since been approved by the Ministry.

SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

In Parishes or Parts provided with public sewers, the drainage of 18 houses were connected (exclusive of new houses) and 17 privies converted to the water carriage system during the year.

Every effort has been, and is being made to deal with the comparatively few outstanding cases, the chief difficulty being shortage of building labour and materials. In addition, a number of condemned houses which are still occupied have not had modern sanitary arrangements installed, but these houses should be demolished as soon as tenants are rehoused and in this connection progress is being made.

REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

During 1947 the Council further extended this branch of public service by the purchase of a motor vehicle (Karrier 3 ton refuse collector) which was put into service with direct labour and the service extended to the following portions of the district—Bassenthwaite, Bridekirk, Buttermere, Blindbothel and Loweswater.

As will be seen from the table below, the total cost of this service for the year, inclusive of the purchase of the above vehicle was £3,280 3s 4d (approximately 14¹/₄ per house per annum or 3¹/₂d per week).

The following Parishes or Parts are covered by the Council's vehicle with direct labour:—Dean (including Ullock, Branthwaite, Pardshaw, Deanscales and Eaglesfield), Bridekirk (including Dovenby and Tallantire), Papcastle, Seaton, Broughton Moor, Buttermere, Loweswater (including Mockerkin), Blindbothel (including Rogerscale and Mosser), Bassenthwaite (including Castle Inn and Chapel Areas), Sunderland and Isel.

The remaining parts of the district where collection is made are covered by contractors:

Parish(or part)	Approx. No. of Houses.	Total Cost
		£ s d
Allerby & Oughterside	170	92 0 7
Above Derwent	317	266 12 8
Blindbothel	22	58 13 3
Borrowdale	124	142 6 7
Bassenthwaite	98	55 13 3
Bridekirk	110	116 9 10
Brigham (and Broughton Cross)	201	55 4 8
Broughton	333	89 9 2
Broughton Moor	241	164 7 1
Blindcrake	54	80 10 6
Bothel & Threapland	76	61 10 0
Buttermere	47	52 15 3
Crosscanonby	248	127 4 2
Camerton	56	27 12 3
Dearham	547	316 11 10
Dean	201	235 14 3
Embleton	47	30 0 0
Gilerux	80	70 0 0
Greysouthen	134	75 0 0
Great Clifton	354	114 18 10
Little Clifton and Bridgefoot	138	43 14 8
Lorton	89	66 3 10
Loweswater	48	52 13 3
Papcastle	86	147 12 6
Plumbland	120	66 14 7
Seaton	612	479 7 10
Setmurthy	21	7 10 0
Underkiddaw	93	110 5 4
Winscales (Furnace Row)	35	65 17 2
Wythop	16	7 10 0
Totals	4718	£3280 3 4

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

The inclusive summary of work done by the Sanitary Inspectors, in accordance with Article 19 of the Sanitary Officers' Order, 1926, will be found at the end of this report (commencing on page Page 31

There was no lessening either in extra duties which were under taken as a result of post war conditions or in the amount of ordinary routine work.

I again record my appreciation of the friendly co-operation of the Council's staff as a whole, and especially that of the two very assiduous Sanitary Inspectors, Mr. G. Nelson and Mr. R. Mather. I am, also, again indebted to Mr. Nelson, Chief Sanitary Inspector, for his invaluable assistance in compiling my annual report

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

There were 124 shops on the register and 167 inspections made.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

The following table shows the position in this district at the end of 1947 :--

Premises.	Inspec- number	tious	Defects Found	Number of Written Notices.	Defects Remedied
Factories with mechanical power	30	34	4	4	2
Factories without do.	47	53	2	2	2
Other Premises under Act	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	77	87	6	6	4

HOLIDAY CAMPING.

12 Camping licences were issued (8 for Camping Sites and 4 for Individual Caravans).

Experience shows that the provisions in the Public Health Act 1936, are inadequate for the satisfactory administration of this branch of public health duties.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

The duties and powers in connection with the above which were delegated to the Council by the County Council as a war-time measure on the advice of the Ministry of Food were administered by the Public Health staff in co-operation with the Pests Officers of the County War Agricultural Executive Committee.

Rat poison was supplied where necessary and advice given throughout the district.

At the request of the Ministry of Food, public sewers were test-baited, but with negative results.

Towards the end of the year the Council decided to hand back these delegated war time powers to the County Council.

Housing.

PLANS PASSED —

- (a) New Dwelling Houses, 118 (including 88 N.E.H.A.)
- (b) Enlargements or renovation of dwelling houses, 40.
- (c) Other buildings (including 3 new dairy cowsheds), 51.

24 Private and 108 N.E.H.A. houses were completed during 1947.

Housing repair work has again been a difficult matter owing to shortage of building labour and materials and priority to new houses. The restriction to essential work by licence has been helpful, as is reflected in the summary where it is shown that repairs were carried out at 358 houses. Altogether 501 licences were issued for repairs and other work, exclusive of new houses.

This duty necessarily adds to the inspection and clerical work of the Council's staff, but the object is to prevent building labour and material being used on other than essential work.

Public Inquiries:—

An inquiry of considerable local importance was held regarding a Housing Site for four Municipal Houses at Camerton.

Following protracted negotiations with the owners of the land, the Council eventually applied for Compulsory Purchase powers. After hearing a report by the Inspector (S. D. Igglesden Esq., A.R.I.B.A.) who conducted the Inquiry, the Minister of Health decided in favour of the Council.

At the time of writing the four houses referred to are nearing completion.

POST WAR HOUSING PROGRAMME. AND PROGRESS.

The Housing work of this Council continues to merit commendation for in spite of the many difficulties including shortage of building labour and materials, steady progress has been made.

During the year under review, 108 Municipal houses (all traditional permanent type), and 24 private houses were completed, bringing the total post-war figures up to 142 Municipal Houses and 41 Private houses completed at the end of December, 1947.

The following table indicates the progress which has and is being made and the magnitude of the task of coping with the needs of so many villages, all necessitating individual schemes with their individual lay-out problems and services:—

Parish or Village	Houses Proposed	Progress
Crosby	30	Completed
Broughton Moor	32	"
Dearham (first scheme)	40	"
Dearham (second scheme)	38	Not yet started
Little Clifton	32	Completed
Brigham (first scheme)	16	"
Brigham (second scheme)	30	Not yet started
Bothel	12	In progress
Bassenthwaite	12	"
Seaton (N.E.H.A.)	62	"
Seaton (Leslie's Estate)	34	"
Camerton	6	"
Deanscales	6	"
Plumbland	20	Not yet started
Broughton	66	"
Braithwaite	20	"
Borrowdale	12	"
Dovenby	12	"

(Note: At the end of June, 1948, 206 Municipal and 50 Private houses had been completed.)

Housing Appendix.

STATISTICS.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:—

- | | |
|--|------|
| (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... | 1388 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... | 1516 |
| (2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925 and 1932. (Brought up to date) ... | 938 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... | 938 |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... | 13 |
| (4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... | 418 |

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal Notices:—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers 358

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—

a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936—

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | 0 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:— | |
| (a) By owners | 0 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... | 0 |

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

- | | |
|--|----|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... | 19 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:— | |
| (a) By owners | 8 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... | 0 |

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

- | | |
|---|----|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | 23 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | 11 |

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936—

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | 0 |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | 0 |

Food.

MILK SUPPLY.

There were 596 registered dairy premises, and of this number the occupiers may be classified as follows: 412 producers and wholesalers of milk, 58 producers and retailers, 6 retail purveyors, and 120 producers and stock-rearers.

423 inspections were carried out.

Under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, 22 registered dairy premises were improved, including the provision of 4 new dairy cowsheds.

In this district 52 producers held licences for the production of milk under 'Special Designation' as follows:

37 Tuberculin Tested and 15 Accredited.

Last year's figures were:—

27 Tuberculin Tested and 14 Accredited.

This shows that a number of producers have 'stepped up' to the higher grade.

The Milk Marketing Board continues to collect a large quantity of milk daily from this district.

The Council has continued to co-operate with the County Council in the scheme of the latter for general milk-sampling, including Designated, School and Ungraded Milk.

The Council's Sanitary Officers have taken during this year a total of 262 samples, of which 118 (or 45 per cent.) were unsatisfactory from a cleanliness standpoint.

Result of the Bacteriological examinations of Milk Samples, 1947:—

Designation	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Totals
T.T.	66	62	128
Accredited	29	21	50
Ungraded	49	35	84
	—	—	—
Totals	144	118	262

Note:—In the above table are included 36 School Milk Samples, of which 19 come in the unsatisfactory group.

Of the 118 samples which were unsatisfactory regarding cleanliness and keeping qualities, 9 were borderline cases.

One of the above samples was reported as containing tubercle bacilli. The affected cow was located and slaughtered.

In the Sanitary Inspector's summary of work at the end of this report reference is made to the number of structural improvements which have been carried out including new dairy premises.

Appreciation might here be expressed regarding improvements during recent years which in several cases include complete new dairy cowsheds and dairy premises more in keeping with modern requirements and the expansion of dairy farming in this part of the country.

In one case the Owner has had a modern milking parlour constructed and full machine milking equipment installed, probably the most up to date in this county, and certainly a commendable example.

With understanding and co-operation between the interests concerned and the local authorities it is obvious that much good can be done and progress made.

Mr John Reid, Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, has kindly supplied me with the following figures relating to work done under the Authority:—

Particulars of Animals Slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order of 1938, from premises registered in the Cockermouth Rural District, during the year 1947

Total number of Animals Slaughtered	...	...	8
Cows in Milk	...	...	6
Other Cows or Heifers	...	...	2
Other Bovine Animals	...	...	0
Types of Disease Found on post-mortem —			
Tuberculosis of Udder	...	...	4
Tuberculosis with Emaciation	...	...	1
Tuberculosis with Chronic Cough and showing definite Clinical signs	...	...	3

The co-operation of, and joint inspections with, the veterinary Staff of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries continued harmonious and helpful in matters relating to dairy work and milk production.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Since January, 1940, all slaughtering in private slaughter houses was suspended by the Ministry of Food as a war-time measure and all slaughtering is being carried on in regional slaughter-houses.

Private slaughter houses in the district have therefore only been used as meat stores and for making-up purposes, the butchers receiving their supplies of meat from Maryport abattoir.

By arrangement with the Maryport Urban District Council assistance continues to be rendered, as and when required, in the work of meat inspection at the Maryport Abattoir by the appropriate officials of this (C.R.D.) Council.

In addition 52 inspection have been made of meat stores in the district.

A list of articles of food condemned will be seen in the Sanitary Inspectors' Report on Page 31.

Bakehouses :—There remain 12 registered bakehouses in the district, 5 of which are domestic. No serious defects were found during the year.

Prevalence of, and Control over Infectious Diseases.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases.—The total number of Infectious Diseases notified during 1947 in the Cockermouth Rural District, including Pulmonary and other forms of Tuberculosis, was 275. Excluding Measles and Whooping Cough (vide post) the number—50. (The figure for 1946 was also 50).

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, 1947.

Disease	Total cases notified in C.R.D.	Cases notified 1947 admitted to hospital	Deaths of notified cases
Small-pox	0	0	0
Diphtheria	2	2	0
Scarlet Fever	18	15	0
Enteric Fever (including nil Para-Typhoid)	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	2	0
Pneumonia (all forms)	4	0	1
Erysipelas	2	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0	0	0
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	2	2	1
Ac. Poliomyelitis	6	6	0
Encephalitis Lethargica	0	0	0
Measles	214	0	0
Whooping Cough	11	0	0
Dysentery (Sonne)	0	0	0
Tuberculosis :—			
Pulmonary		4 (San.)	1
Males	6	2	2
Females	8	2	0
Non-Pulmonary		0 (Hosp-)	0
Males	0	0	0
Females	0	0	0

.....

		Cases notified in 1947.												
Notifiable Disease.		Ages—years												
		At all Ages	Under 1 year	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	65 & upwards.
Diphtheria		2		1				1						
Scarlet Fever		18				4		9	4	1				
Pneumonia		4	1								1	1	1	
Measles		214	2	19	22	28	29	107	5	2				
Whooping Cough		11	2	1	2	2	2	2						
Erysipelas		2									1			1
Puerperal Pyrexia		2								2				
Ac. Poliomyelitis		6	1		1					2	1		1	
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis		2									1		1	
Tuberculosis—														
Pulmonary M. ...		6									3	2		1
F. ...		8								1	4	2	1	
Non-Pulmonary M. ...														
F. ...														
		Ages at death during the year												
Measles		1		1										
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis		1												1
Tuberculosis—														
Pulmonary M. ...		1										1		
F. ...		2									1		1	
Non-Pulmonary M. ...														
F. ...														

Table showing monthly incidence of notifiable diseases, 1947.

Disease	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	J'ly	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec.	
Scarlet Fever	1		3	3	2			3	3		3	—	18
Diphtheria				1	1							—	2
Pneumonia (all forms)			4									—	4
Erysipelas				1						1		—	2
Measles	17	62	8	2	5	1	21	65	17	15	1	—2	14
Whoop. Cough		1		1	2	1	3	3				—	11
Ac. Poliomyelitis							1	3	2			—	6
Puerperal Pyrexia		1		1								—	2
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1		1									—	2
Tuberculosis :													
Pulmonary		1		2	2		1		3	4		1—	14
Other Forms												—	0

From notifications received it is deduced that 1 in every 366 persons in this district contracted a disease notifiable under the Infectious Diseases Notification Act (Chickenpox, Measles and Whooping Cough excluded) and Tuberculosis Regulations. (In 1946 the figures were 1 in 164.

(Vide Post re Measles and Whooping Cough)

There were 2 notifications of Diphtheria (see Distribution Table, page 27) with removal to hospital in each instance, with recovery; one was in April and the other in May; both were sporadic having no connection with each other. Neither had been immunised previously.

The case rate of Diphtheria per 1,000 of the population was therefore .10 as compared with .16 for 1946. (The corresponding rate for all England and Wales was 0.13.)

The Diphtheria death rate per 1,000 of the population was nil, the same as for 1946. The rate (1947) for England and Wales was 0.01.

The immunisation campaign against Diphtheria was continued as before (still entailing, by the way, a great deal of unseen work) most of the actual inoculations again being given by me at the local public elementary schools and at Cockermouth School Clinic; co-operation of local Medical Practitioners, Head Teachers, the various District Nurses, and in particular, the County Health Visitor, Miss Horn, is hereby gratefully acknowledged.

During the year under review 46 public elementary school children 5 to 14 years, and 154 infants under 5 years were given primary injections (two, at intervals of a few weeks) by me

personally, i.e. officianly. 243 children received a single reinforcing dose (these are children who received two primary doses, 4 to 5 years previously).

Regarding Scarlet Fever there were eighteen cases, and they were again mainly mild in type (1946-22). Vide distribution table, page 30 15 were removed to Hospital. No death occurred, so that the death rate from Scarlet Fever was again nil.

The case rate of Scarlet Fever per 1000 of the population was accordingly, .9 as compared with 1.2 for 1946. (The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 1.37, and death rate .00).

There were no cases of Typhoid or Para-typhoid Fever notified.

The case rate and death rate for these per 1000 population were therefore both nil (For England and Wales in 1947 the Typhoid and Para-typhoid case rates, respectively, were .01 and .02 whilst the combined death rate of these two fevers was 0.00).

Four cases of Pneumonia were notified, and all of these recovered. The registered deaths from this disease (all forms) numbered 7.

Encephalitis Lethargica, Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Dysentery (Sonne).--No notifications.

The year 1947 will be remembered especially for a widespread epidemic, throughout the country, of Acute Poliomyelites, known popularly as Infantile Paralysis (a mis-nomer, really, as the disease attacks adults of all ages as well as infants). Six persons were notified as being affected in this, the Cockermouth Rural district though several others were suspected but considered negative after investigation, and there was no connection between any of them. Ten months and fifty years were the ages of the youngest and oldest affected with the disease which made its appearance first in July, the last two cases occurring in mid-September (and up to the time of writing there has been no further case).

Each case was removed to Crozier Lodge Hospital, Carlisle, under arrangement made by the County Medical Officer, in view of special and necessary facilities provided there, and none proved fatal.

Two sporadic cases of Cerebro Spinal Meningitis were notified during the first quarter of the year; both were removed to hospital; one (female, 52 years) died.

Two notifications of Puerperal Pyrexia were received. (N.B. — This term includes Puerperal Fever).

The case rate for Puerperal Pyrexia is better expressed in relation to the number of births registered rather than to the population. When calculated on this basis the rate was 4.9 per 1,000 total births (i.e. live and still births) as compared with 2.7 in 1946. The corresponding rate for all England and Wales was 7.16.

No maternal death was recorded, so that the Maternal Mortality (all causes) rate was therefore nil per 1,000 total (live and still) births as compared with 2.7 (one death) in 1946.

Tuberculosis—Under the Tuberculosis Regulations 14 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis (6 males and 8 females), but nil of Other Forms of Tuberculosis were notified. This number excludes transfers inward from H.M. Forces and elsewhere—viz. 2 males and 1 female, pulmonary. Of those notified during the year six pulmonary cases (4 males and 2 females) were admitted to Sanatorium, whilst 3 died (1 male and 2 females, pulmonary). Among previously notified and inward transfer cases (and including re-admittances) 6 cases (3 males and 3 females, pulmonary) were admitted to Sanatorium.

A statement regarding the total deaths from Tuberculosis will be found on page 11

The following table gives the number of new cases and Mortality (all cases):—

1947	Age	New Cases				Deaths			
		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	1—5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5—10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	10—15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—20	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—
	20—25	—	3	—	—	1	1	—	—
	25—35	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	35—45	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
	45—55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	55—65	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	65—and upwards	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Totals	6	8	0	0	3	5	1	1

The number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register at the end of 1947 was as follows:—

	Males	Females	Total
Pulmonary ..	46	32	78
Non-pulmonary ..	18	13	31
	—	—	—
All Cases ..	64	45	109

Non-Notifiable Acute Infectious Disease.—Influenza was not markedly prevalent, and no death was attributed to this disease—equivalent, therefore, to an influenza death rate of nil per 1,000 of the population as compared with .21 in 1946. The rate for England and Wales (1947) was 0.09.

.....

Re Measles and Whooping Cough (which became notifiable as from 1st. November, 1939).—Measles was epidemic in 1947; according to notifications received eleven parishes were affected, Broughton 44, Plumbland 4, Great Clifton 9, Oughterside 7, Seaton 34, Broughton Moor 56, Dean 4, Crosby 24, Dearham 25, Gilcrux 1 and Bothel 6—notifications totalling 214. Notified Whooping Cough cases occurred in four parishes, there being eleven notifications—Plumbland 2, Seaton 3, Dearham 2 and Bothel 4.

The case rates of Measles and Whooping Cough (as per notifications received) were respectively 11.6 and 0.60 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 9.41 and 2.22 for all England and Wales.

One death occurred from Measles—that of a twelve months infant—but none from Whooping Cough. The death rate for each disease, respectively being, therefore, .05 and nil, as compared with 0.01 and 0.02 in England and Wales.

.....

Hospital accommodation as provided by the West Cumberland Joint Hospital Board for infectious diseases remains unaltered.

.....

SCHOOL CLOSURES.

During 1947 no public elementary school in the Cockermouth Rural District was closed on account of Infectious Disease.

The following table shows the incidence of Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, and Typhoid Fever in the various parishes:—

1947.				Typhoid and Para-typhoid Fever.			
Parish.			Diphtheria		Scarlet Fever.		
Above Derwent	...	...	—	...	—	...	—
Allerby and Oughterside	...	...	—	...	—	...	—
Bassenthwaite	...	...	—	...	—	...	—
Bewaldeth, &c.	...	...	—	...	—	...	—
Blinderake, incl. Isel Old Park and Sunderland	...	...	—	...	—	...	—
Bothel and Threapland	...	...	—	...	—	...	—
Bridekirk (incl. Dovenby and Tallantire)	...	...	—	...	—	...	—
Gt. and Lt. Broughton	...	...	—	...	2	...	—
Broughton Moor	...	..	1	...	5	...	—
Blindbothel incl. Mosser & Whinfell	...	...	—	...	—	...	—
Borrowdale	...	...	—	...	—	...	—
Brigham	...	...	—	...	1	...	—
Buttermere incl. Brackenthwaite	...	...	—	...	—	...	—
Camerton, incl. Ribton	...	..	—	...	—	...	—
Great Clifton	...	...	1	...	1	...	—
Little Clifton	...	...	—	...	—	...	—
Crosscanonby	...	...	—	...	2	...	—
Dearham	...	...	—	...	2	...	—
Dean, incl. Eaglesfield &c.	...	...	—	...	2	...	—
Embleton	...	...	—	...	—	...	—
Gilerux	...	...	—	...	1	..	—
Greysouthen	...	...	—	...	—	...	—
Lorton	...	...	—	...	—	...	—
Loweswater and Mockerkin	...	...	—	...	—	...	—
Papcastle	...	...	—	...	—	...	—
Plumbland, &c.	...	...	—	...	1	...	—
Seaton	..	...	—	...	—	...	—
St. John's-in-the-Vale	...	...	—	...	—	...	—
Setmurthy	...	...	—	...	—	..	—
Underskiddaw, incl. Skiddaw	...	...	—	...	—	...	—
Winscales	...	...	—	...	1	...	—
Wythop	...	...	—	...	—	...	—
Totals..			2	...	18	...	0

Summary supplied by the Sanitary Inspector to the Medical Officer of Health, in pursuance of Article 27 (18) of the Sanitary Officers' (Outside London) Regulations, 1935.

Sanitary Inspectors' Summary for the year ending December 31st, 1947

NUISANCES:—

Complaints received	125
Nuisances observed	232
Nuisances abated	157
Nuisances unabated or work in hand	75
Sanitary Conveniences repaired	18
Drains tested	31
New drains laid and tested	19
New gully traps fixed	24
New chambers constructed	21
Septic tanks and filters constructed (private) ...	18
New water closets fixed	19

CONTROL OF CIVIL BUILDING:—

Licences issued respecting essential repairs (dwelling houses—402, other work—111) ...	513
---	-----

INFECTIOUS DISEASES:—

Visits to infectious cases	31
Patients removed to Isolation Hospital	25
Houses disinfected	31

WATER SUPPLIES:—

Houses visited with special reference to water supplies ...	17
Houses provided with supplies from public mains ...	12
Old connections and service pipes renewed , ...	35
Samples of water taken for analysis ...	3
Houses provided with new supplies (private) ...	9

HOUSING:—

Houses inspected under the Housing Acts	986
Number of inspections made	996
Houses recorded under Consolidation Regulations (brought up to date)	938
Number of houses found to be in a state so dangerous or in- jurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation (excluding special survey)	13
Representations made	13
Demolition orders served (including 19 on breach of undertaking)	23
Closing Orders served	0
Undertakings given by Owners	9
Houses with structural or other defects (exclusion of survey)	16
Houses, defects remedied	13
Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	11
Houses inspected under Public Health Acts ...	402
No. of Visits made under the Public Health Acts ...	520
Number of houses with defects	402
Number of houses with defects repaired	345

CAMPING:—

Licences issued under P.H.A. 1936 (Section 269), Camping Sites 8. Individual Moveable Dwellings 4	12
Visits of Inspection	28

SEWERING:—

Inspections (including interviews with owners of properties) regarding the provision of new sanitary arrangements and drainage connections	54
Private drains connected to public sewers	18
Privies converted to water carriage system	17
New water closets built	8
New gully traps fixed	21
New chambers constructed	10

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS:—

On the Register at the end of the year (Producers and Wholesalers 412 Producers and Retailers 58, Retail Purveyors 6, Producers and stock-rearers 120)	596
Visits of inspection	423
Number of registered premises (including 2 new cowsheds) structurally improved	22
Samples of Milk taken for Bacteriological Analysis (see table page 22)	262
(118 were unsatisfactory as to cleanliness).	

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTION:—

Number of slaughter-houses on the Register—	
Now used as Meat Stores	15
Number of licensed Slaughtermen ..	45
Inspections made (including assistance at Maryport Abattoir)	61
Condemned in private traders' shops or stores :—	
2 16 oz. tins of macaroni	
2 15 oz. tins of pilchards	
1 4 oz. tin of peas.	
1 4 lb. tin of pressed beef	
24 lb 6 oz. of butter	
18 lb 3 ozs. of ham	

FACTORIES (including Workshops and Bakehouses)

On the Register at the end of the year	89
Visits of inspection	126

SHOPS ACT, 1934:—

Registered premises	124
Visits of inspection	167

SCAVENGING:—

Foul ashpits reported and cleansed (private)	8
Number of houses from which refuse is removed by Council's contractors	4,718

NOTICES:—

Under the Public Health Acts (Intimatory)	132
Under the Public Health Acts (Statutory)	8
Under the Housing Acts (Intimatory)	26
Under the Housing Acts (Statutory)	80
Under the Milk & Dairies Order, 1926 (Intimatory)	287
Under the Milk & Dairies Order, 1926 (Statutory)	0

GEORGE NELSON, M.S.I.A.,

Senior Sanitary and Housing Inspector.

